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in equity to its action to recover the loss remaining unsatisfied after applying to its satisfaction the sum paid by the tort-feasor."

It was held that "where the subrogee proceeds in the first instance against the insured and in that proceeding it appears that the damages for which a tort-feasor is liable to an insured exceeds the sum for which the insured settled with him, and that a sufficient sum remains unpaid to satisfy the subrogee, such a conclusion is final between the parties to the record."

Ptomaine Poison in Pie.—A pie was baked and sent forth to its unknown destination by a pie company, and after various stops of short duration found its way to the home of R. P. Parks, who after eating thereof became sick and his death resulted within 24 hours. A judgment for \$3,000 was rendered against the pie company because of such death, which was affirmed by the Supreme Court of Kansas in *Parks v. G. C. Yost Pie Co.*, 144 Pacific Reporter, 202. In discussing the case it was said: "The degree of care required of a manufacturer or dealer in human food for immediate consumption is much greater by reason of the fearful consequences which may result from what would be slight negligence in manufacturing or selling food for animals. In the latter a higher degree of care should be required than in manufacturing or selling ordinary articles of commerce. A manufacturer or dealer who puts human food upon the market for sale or for immediate consumption does so upon an implied representation that it is wholesome for human consumption. Practically he must know it is fit or take the consequences, if it proves destructive."

Corporation—Right to Inspect Books—Benefit of Rival.—That a stockholder of a corporation also holds stock in a rival corporation, and desires to inspect its books to enable him to ascertain its prices and customers, so that the rival may underbid it and discredit its work to its customers, is held in the Washington case of *State ex rel. Gwinn v. Bucklin*, L. R. A. 1915D, 285, not to deprive him of the benefit of a by-law entitling each stockholder to inspect the books and records of the corporation at any time during business hours.

Insurance—For Benefit of Wife—Effect of Divorce.—The benefit accruing from a policy of life insurance upon the life of a married man, payable upon his death to his wife, naming her, is held in *Filley v. Illinois L. Ins. Co.*, L. R. A. 1915D, 130, to be payable to the surviving beneficiary named, although she may have years thereafter secured a divorce from her husband, and he was thereafter again married to one who sustained the relation of wife to him at the time of his death.